



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin July 6, 1898.]

TURKEY.—The International Board of Health at Constantinople issued the following regulations, under date of June 14, with regard to the importation of merchandise from India and all other countries infected with plague, cholera, or yellow fever:

1. The importation of green hides, untanned pelts, animal refuse, hair, feathers, and rags is prohibited.

2. Body linen, old and used articles of clothing, bags, carpets and tapestries in use, and all material for packing, shall be disinfected.

3. All other merchandise which is new and baled shall be chemically disinfected.

BULGARIA.—On the 4th of January last a ministerial order was issued prohibiting the Mohammedan population from making the pilgrimage to Mecca. On June 14 another order was issued to apply to those who had persisted in making the pilgrimage and who were then returning. It was as follows:

Pilgrims shall not be allowed to enter Bulgaria, neither shall their effects be allowed to enter either in bales or as merchandise. Should any pilgrims cross the frontier surreptitiously, they shall, if apprehended by the frontier police, be isolated at the discretion of the health authorities and kept under strict surveillance, and their clothing and effects shall be disinfected. The frontier officials are charged to rigorously examine the passports of travelers in order to detect pilgrims. Pilgrims shall in all cases be refused admission.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By proclamation of May 27, the port of Amoy is declared infected. All vessels arriving from said port shall be detained in quarantine until the expiration of nine days from their departure or from the appearance of the last case of sickness on board, or as long as the health authorities shall see fit to detain them.

BARBADOS, WEST INDIES.*Reports of quarantine proceedings.*

BARBADOS, *July 9, 1898.*

SIR: On the 9th ultimo the quarantine then in force here against Para was removed, the British and American bills of health received for some time previous having been clean.

On June 21 the steamship *Lochiel* arrived at St. Lucia from Para with two of her crew ill with fever, and having lost her captain at Para from yellow fever and left her steward ill in hospital with the same disease.

On the 27th ultimo the bark *Mizpah* arrived here from Para with a British consular bill of health dated June 15, indorsed "there has been a death from yellow fever during the last fifteen days."

On June 28 the steamship *Hilary* arrived here from Para with a British consular bill of health dated June 23, indorsed "there have been 5 cases of yellow fever during the last fifteen days."

Under these circumstances quarantine has been reimposed against Para.

Guadeloupe is quarantining the Brazils, Cuba, Djiddah, India, Jamaica, New Orleans, and Venezuela.

St. Vincent is quarantining La Guayra in addition to the places mentioned in my circulars of June 11 and 25.

St. Lucia has put on quarantine against Curaçoa, and taken it off against Pernambuco.

The British consul at Surinam has written by the mail to-day to say that the outbreak of yellow fever at Curaçoa was confined to the man-of-war *Alkmaar* and no cases have been reported since early in June nor were there any cases on shore.

The British minister at Caracas wrote on the 2d instant to say that smallpox was epidemic there.

The following quarantine reports have been received by me this morning from the chairman of the St. Lucia quarantine board:

Bahia: For the fourteen days prior to June 25, 17 cases of smallpox as per American consular bill of health; British consular bills of health clean. Colon: June 22, sporadic cases of yellow fever from time to time. La Guayra: June 28, clean bills of health. Rio Janeiro: For the fourteen days prior to June 22, 55 cases and 45 deaths from yellow fever. Santos: For the fourteen days prior to June 18 (no new cases during last three days; previous report to June 6), 72 cases and 43 deaths from yellow fever. Savanilla: For the fourteen days prior to June 25, clean bills of health. Victoria: For the fourteen days prior to June 15, clean bills of health.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

CUBA.

Smallpox at Manzanillo.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the issue of June 14 of a newspaper published in Manzanillo called *El Nuevo Regimen*, and to call attention to the article therein stating the existence of smallpox (*a*) in that place, of which a translation is also inclosed. In view of the information coming to me that our vessels are attacking this port and—whether true or not I can not say—that troops are preparing to land there, I deemed it advisable to cable to the Department on the 4th instant as follows: “Considerable smallpox in Manzanillo.”

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. DENT,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Report of certain infectious diseases.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, herewith, my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period June 16 to June 26, 1898.

You will notice that the now annual visitation of dysentery is already manifesting itself epidemically, notably in the more southern prefectures.

Notwithstanding the diminution in the number of cases of plague, reported from Formosa, the government is increasing the stringency of precaution at the quarantine stations of Japan proper.

a Seventeen cases.